



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

## SÈVRES PÂTE TENDRE PORCELAIN

A recent discovery among the unlabelled examples of porcelain in this Museum is a small rectangular cologne bottle of old Sèvres frit paste porcelain, which is a beautiful example of early paste and glaze. In a ground work of underglaze turquoise blue is, on each of the four sides, a reserved panel of white, in which floral and figure designs are exquisitely painted. The subjects are surrounded by rococo border designs in raised coin gold. On the front is a finely executed miniature of Marie Antoinette in a frame supported by two cupids. On the reverse is the monogram of the French queen beautifully painted in minute flowers, while at the two sides are trophies and ornaments in delicate tints. The paste is of that rich creamy-white tint so characteristic of the early frit porcelains of France. On the base is the mark corresponding to the year 1779.



OLD SÈVRES COLOGNE BOTTLE

pieces of table ware, decorated with blue borders and gold tracery monograms of Louis Philippe or Napoleon I. and designs of flowers and amorini in colors. It is known that fully ninety-nine per cent. of such pieces brought to this country are spurious, either throughout, or, as the marks will indicate, have been painted after the ware left the factory.\* A comparison of these pieces with this beautiful example in the Museum collection will at once reveal the difference in quality and tone of color, the blue ground in the counterfeit pieces being exceedingly raw, crude, filled with dark specks and painted over the glaze. A large number of such specimens, given to the museum at various times, are now stored away, but some of these may later be arranged in cases by themselves as an object lesson to the public for the detection of spurious Sèvres pieces.

\* The enormous extent of this illicit traffic may be appreciated when it is stated in a recent issue of a Paris newspaper that the sale of spurious Sèvres porcelain brings the counterfeiters sixteen millions of francs each year and yields the retail dealers in Europe and America about forty-eight millions of francs, or \$9,600,000.

Almost every American tourist who visits Paris brings home examples of so-called Sèvres porcelain, in the forms of plates and other